

The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME I.

DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

NUMBER 21.

The Republican.

Is Published every Thursday,
At Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan.

OFFICE:
In G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brick Block.

Terms of Subscription.
One copy per year, One Dollar, in advance. If

payment be delayed until the expiration of three
months, \$1.50 will be exacted.
When left by the Carrier, Fifty Cents additional
will be charged on regular rates.

Advertisements.
(Two lines or less considered as a Square.)

	1 w.	2 w.	4 w.	8 w.	1 m.	1 yr.
One Square.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
2 Columns.	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$3.75	\$6.00	\$10.50	\$18.00
3 Columns.	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$14.00	\$24.00
4 Columns.	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$6.25	\$10.00	\$17.50	\$30.00
5 Columns.	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$21.00	\$36.00

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be com-
menced right to their business, and all other adver-
tisements not pertaining to their regular business,
to be paid for extra.
All legal advertisements charged at the statute
price.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in
advance.

THE ABOVE TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY AD-
HERED TO.

STATE AND COUNTY DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—KINSEY S. BINGHAM.
Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE A. COE.
Secretary of State—JOHN MCINNEY.
Auditor General—WHITNEY JONES.
State Treasurer—SILAS M. HOLMES.
Attorney General—JACOB M. BOWARD.
Supt. of Public Instruction—IRA MAYHEW.
Com'r of Land Office—S. B. TREADWELL.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Treasurer—JEFFERSON OSBORN.
Clerk—E. B. WARNER.
Register of Deeds—ARIEL E. PECK.
Sheriff—JOSEPH N. MARSHALL.
Judge of Probate—CLIFFORD SHANAHAN.
Prosecuting Attorney—A. J. SMITH.
Circuit Court Com'r—JAS. M. SPENCER.
Surveyor—AMOS SMITH.
Coroner—CHARLES HILL.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Do-
wagiac, Mich. Office at the American House,
on the corner of Front and Division streets.

D. H. WAGNER,
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac,
Mich. Office on Front Street.

JAMES SULLIVAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in
Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front
Street.

JAMES M. SPENCER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in
Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front
Street.

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in
Chancery, Cass County, Mich. Office on Front
Street.

HENRY H. COOLIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in
Chancery, Edwardsburg, Cass Co., Mich.

CHARLES W. CLIMBER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in
Chancery, and Notary Public, Cass County, Mich.
Office on Front Street.

DR. E. R. ALLEN,
Sergeon and Mechanical Dentist. All work war-
ranted to give satisfaction. Office over Bro-
well's Hardware Store, Front Street, Dowagiac,
Mich.

MERCHANTS.

G. C. JONES & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Front
Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

F. G. LAZELLE,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Paints and
Oils, Hardware, &c. &c. Front Street, Dowagiac,
Mich.

H. E. ELLIS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes, and Yankee Notions. Front
Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

D. W. CLEMMER,
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Va-
nishes, Perfumery, Groceries, &c. Front St.
Dowagiac, Mich.

C. M. ALWARD,
General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Gold Pens,
School, Miscellaneous and Law Books, Blank
Books, &c. All the leading daily, weekly and
monthly periodicals received regularly. Front
Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

IRA BROWNELL,
Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Agricultural
Implement, &c. &c. Front Street, Dowagiac,
Mich.

H. M. GAVAN,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings.
Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

M. S. COBB,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings.
Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

A. TOWNSEND,
Dealer in Groceries and Provision, Hats and
Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Crockery. Front
Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

H. W. RUGG,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. W. RETZELER & SON.)
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and
Plated Ware, Front St., Dowagiac, Mich. Strict
personal attention paid to repairing Watches,
Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN PIPER,
Ambrotype Artist. Likenesses taken on short no-
tice, and warranted not to fade. Children's pic-
tures taken in one second. Operating in Bald-
win's Duparcian Car, on the Railroad Square,
near the liberty pole, Dowagiac, Mich. Also,
fine Boots made to order.

H. B. DENMAN,
Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich.
Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and
Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and
Savings Bonds, and Taxes in all parts of the
State.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Dr. John Letts. Directly opposite the Passenger
 Depot, Dowagiac, Mich.

Life is but a Dream.

"Tis but a dream," said the aged man,
As he lay at death's dark door;
"This world with its changes, a long, long dream,
And now it is nearly o'er."

"How fair was its promise in youth's bright hours,
How sweet were its hopes of joy;
It seemed like an Eden—this world of ours,
To me when a careless boy."

"Yet soon I passed on to manhood's prime;
Then thorns were around me cast;
I looked in vain for my Eden flowers;
They remained with the glad past."

"Then on with the busy, restless throng,
I rushed in pursuit of gold;
When this was obtained to my heart's desire,
I found I was growing old;

"That my eye was losing its lustre bright,
My step its elastic tread;
That my brown hair was thick sprinkled with
grey."

"And that soon I'd be laid with the dead.
"This world with its changes is but a dream,
Its strong ties will soon be broken,
But, oh, when awakened from death's deep sleep,
May I open my eyes in Heaven!"

The Secret—or, Something on my Mind.

Dark masses of my threatening fel-
low overtures, cloaked and cowed:
Chosen assassins equipped with noise-
less goloshes and daggers diminished
to a point, wherefrom drips a gout of
gore; an executioner with half mask
and a chopper, with its edge turned
towards me; vague and unknown
shapes following, with a deadly un-
swerving purpose, whither soever I
take my frightened way; a thousand
strangers with uplifted armed right
hands exclaiming together, artistically,
and in the pause of slow music: "We
swear, we swear," and doing it half
a dozen of intimate friends sticking at
my breast with a curious and varied
collection of weapons, from an over-
whelming sense of duty, and averting
their looks for pity's sake; secret con-
claves setting down my name in blood
with a variety of other dismal pictures
selected from the haunted chambers of
imagination, had been presented to me
in dreams for months. I was rendered
miserable, through having been made
a free mason, with the terror of carry-
ing about with me so tremendous a
secret. I felt that I was fated to be
the unhappy wretch who should betray
that which had been held sacred by
multitudes for more than a thousand
years. Nor was this idea altogether
without grounds; for to so great a
pitch of nervousness had I arrived that
I was continually whispering the mat-
ter confidentially to myself, and then,
in the belief that I had spoken aloud,
looking horror-stricken around me; or,
not seldom, I would write it down upon
slips of paper, which I afterwards took
care to tear up small, or put them into
the fire, or devoured them.

Once, however, when engaged in
this practice, a high wind, coming in
at the open window, scattered these
interesting disclosures in every direc-
tion, and drove me as near mad as a
sane man could go. There were as
many as twenty distinct revelations of
the most mysterious facts in the world's
history thus set flying over space, so
that any one might run and read them.
Nineteen of these I recovered by
means of almost superhuman exertions.
Two were reclaimed, at peril of life
and limb, from a neighbor's wall with
chevrons de frise at the top of it; three
of them had lodged in a very lofty tap-
per tree, which practically demon-
strated the dreaded fact of my Sybil-
line leaves becoming popular; five
saved by boat; seven had been whirled
into the kennel of a proverbially savage
dog, which, however, was so impressed
by my eager haste and furious vehem-
ence, that he vacated his quarters at
the first summons, and fled, howling to
the utmost extent of his chain. One was
brought down from a chimney-pot by a
very small sweep, who, luckily for me
and himself, proved to my satisfaction
that he had never been taught to read;
one I found the kitten at play with in
the garden, which presently I put to
death, accordingly, without open trial,
after the manner of Westphalia; the
twentieth could nowhere be found.
There was lying somewhere, patent to
the first passer by, an explicit solution
of the whole art of freemasonry in my
own peculiar and well-known hand
writing. That thought, which was of
a nature to make the most stolid an-
xious, excited me to frenzy. I went
about demanding of my fellow-crea-
tures whether they had seen a small
piece of paper in the air lately.

"What paper? What was on it?"
inquired they.
"What was it indeed? A question
not to be answered very readily. I
did not go to bed for eight or forty
hours, and then I found the precious
missing manuscript nearly deposited
between my neckerchief and my false
collar, after which I abstained from
writing out the secret any more. I
carried it about with me on my mind,
nevertheless, and a very dreadful bur-
den it was. Walking or sleeping, but
especially sleeping, I was always pictur-
ing to myself the consequences of re-
vealing what I know, and thereby en-
dured the imaginary pains of half a
dozen opium eaters. Methought that
the Provincial Grand of our lodge, who,
in private life, is a most respecta-
ble grocer, was the individual selected
by the society as the avenger of viola-
ted faith. He was wont to pursue me
in his official costume, which, however,
seemed to attract no greater attention
in the streets of the city than in the
deserts [all bearing an absurd likeness
to the back garden of my private resi-
dence], whither I sometimes, in vain
betook myself for refuge. He held his
masonic ladder in one hand, and his

trowel and pair of compasses in the
other; when he had come up with me,
he would describe with the compasses
a magic circle, out of which I could
not stir; plait his ladder against my
back, as though I were a cucumber
frame, and mounting upon my shoul-
ders, trowel in hand, would mutter
some cabalistic words, addressed to
surrounding nature, explanatory of my
being sacrificed; at which period I
was wont to be awaked with the chat-
tering of my teeth. Once, I remem-
ber throwing myself upon the protec-
tion of a policeman who happened to
be patrolling the desert for the greater
security of the ostrich-eggs; and he,
instead of taking the Provincial Grand
into custody, pointed to the collar of
his own uniform, upon which, in place
of a number was emblazoned the fatal
triangle which proclaimed the Peeler to
be a Deputy Grand Arch himself. My
state of mind became at length so un-
supportable that I was obliged to take
a friend into my confidence. I did not,
of course, confide to him the secret,
but I told him of the anxiety which
was continually consuming me regard-
ing it.

"Well," said Jones, after having list-
ened patiently to the sad recital—he
was a very well meaning young man,
only rather volatile—"I have a plan
which, I think, will benefit you; for
your sake—although I know the whole
thing is nonsense—I am ready to be-
come a free mason myself; then, you
see, you will have a confident—a being
in whom you may repose your trouble.
We will retire together for an hour or
so every day into some lonely spot
down the well, or up the chimney, or
into the House of Lords while they are
dispatching business—and there we
will converse about the secret, if there
be a secret, and relieve your mind."

This project transported me with
joy and gratitude. I made the neces-
sary arrangement with the officials in
our lodge for Jones' admission, without
of course mentioning my particular
reason for getting it done, and he came
down to my house from London upon
the evening preceding his installation.
I had been useful to Jones more than
once in the way of lending him a little
money when he was therefore not sur-
prised when he was sitting together
after dinner over our wine, he request-
ed of me the temporary loan of a ten
pound note.

However, as there was a small ac-
count already between us, I moved as
an amendment that the sum should be
decreased by one-half to which, after a
slight discussion, my friend assented,
and retired to rest apparently satisfied,
with a five pound note of mine in his
purse.

We lay in a double bedded room,
for the convenience of conversing upon
my all engrossing topic, and we fell
asleep while talking of it. I was
awaked in the morning by the entrance
into the room of my companion, ready
dressed, and with his hat on, as though
he had been out for an early stroll.
"Why, I never heard you get up, I
must have slept very soundly."

"You did," replied Jones in a sol-
emn and unusual tone: "very, very
soundly; and you dreamed, I think?"
"I believe you, my boy," cried I,
chuckling with the thought of how
soon such things would be all over;
"I just did dream."

"You dreamed of the secret, did you
not?" continued he.

"Of course I did," said I; "I always
do dream of the secret Jones, with an
unpleasant dryness in his manner."
"And do you always talk in your sleep?"
I felt exactly as if a jug of ice-cold
water had been poured down the nape
of my neck.

We were both silent for about a
minute, and then Jones quietly re-
marked: "I think you might just as
well make that five pound a tenner, do
you know?"

"Make it twenty," exclaimed I with
eagerness, "oblige me by accepting a
twenty pound note."
"Thank you," replied Jones coolly;
"I think I will. From what you said
last night," added he with a grim smile,
"I understood that you had not so
much money in the house."

Then I remembered of having made
use of that little terrible, or delicate
evasion, in order to get rid of his im-
portunity upon the previous evening.
By his reminding me of it thus boldly,
it was evident that I must have put
myself into his power indeed.

"Do you know all?" inquired I
hoarsely.

"Well," said he carelessly, "there
is no need for my being masonified; I
know all about the ——" He enun-
ciated the awful secret, the mystery of
the ages, the hidden wonder, as though
he were retailing some political title-
tattle of the clubs. "You see," he
continued, "you awoke me, and kept
me awake by repeating it so very dis-
tinctly over and over again, that I have
got it without pay. I could not forget
it even if I would. Since you seemed
to be in such admirable case for it, I
could not help trying that experiment
—with which you are doubtless ac-
quainted—of interrogating a sleeping
person regarding the subject of his
dreams, and your answers were aston-
ishingly clear and pertinent. I never
was spectator of anything more inter-
esting and curious. It is positively a
contribution to psychological science.
I think, indeed, that I shall publish an
account of it."

At that instant, I made my long con-
templated spring out of the bed clothes,
and placed myself between the enemy
and the door. In my hand was the life
preserver with which my pillow is

always furnished, and in my eyes was
the determination to use it as a life-
preserver. "Jones," I observed, "as
I must save my own life—you must
die!"

"You mean to kill me then, do you?"
said he jauntily.

"My friend," replied I, waving the
weapon to and fro to give solemnity to
my manner, "I have unfortunately no
choice, you have wantonly opened the
Bluebeard's chamber of my mind, and
now you must pay the penalty. I re-
gret the sad necessity, believe me, al-
most as much as you do yourself but
between the eyes as nearly as I can,
so that the whole affair will be but the
work of an instant, and the pain scarce-
ly appreciable. However, in the mean-
time, if you have any message or docu-
ment to leave behind you, intrust it to
me, and be sure of its delivery."

"Yes," said Jones decisively, "there
are two documents down stairs in the
possession of my servant, with whom
I have just left them. The one to be
delivered to your friend the Provincial
Grand at once if anything should hap-
pen to me, and the other to the mayor
of this town. The law will therefore,
hang you upon strong circumstantial
evidence, unless the brotherhood put
you to death beforehand by some more
terrible method. You have not given
me that twenty-pound note, by the by."

"Old fellow where is it?"

"Here," said I, tottering to my trou-
sers, and taking out my pocketbook
with a trembling hand; "here's a fifty-
pound note, which you may keep as a
small token of my affectionate regard.
I love you, Jones; you know I was
only in fun all along."

"Thank ye," said my volatile friend,
as he pocketed the money; so was I
too. I have been playing a trick upon
you from the very beginning."

And then—with his nose and knees,
and elbows, according to the orthodox
manner, so often practiced by me in
secret—he made, to my astonishment,
the freemason's sign.

"You must know, my dear fellow,"
added he, that I have been a mason
myself these ten years; and as for
your revelations during sleep, they con-
sist of nothing beyond snoring."

The Prospect in New York.

From her populousness and the dis-
tinction of her political leaders, the
political condition of New York is
always looked upon with great interest
in every section of the Union. At
present her affairs are considered with
much solicitude. The N. Y. Tribune
of yesterday furnishes the following
account of the prospect:

"Will there, then, be a 'fusion' be-
tween the Republicans and the Ameri-
cans on a State Ticket this Fall? We
certainly desire it, but we do not decide
that it is practicable. The point will
be determined by the rival conventions
at Syracuse on the 8th. Should they
make separate and rival nominations,
we believe the State will nevertheless
be carried by the Republicans, provided
that no action of the Pro-Slavery wing
of the American party that excuse for
going over, bag and baggage to the
Slave Democracy, which they manifi-
estly seek. We trust the Republican
Convention, whether it may prosper or
decline to do, will at all events be an-
nated by a sincere and earnest desire
for conciliation and the union of all
who are at heart opposed to the exten-
sion of slavery. In whatever breast
this opposition is cherished, we recog-
nize a spirit with which we would glad-
ly fraternize, and for whose sake we
would cheerfully make concessions on
subordinate questions. Should this
feeling prove general, we are on the
eve of a majestic and far-reaching
triumph."

A Reminiscence.

There stands in the State Library ni-
the Capitol at Lansing, a heavy plat-
ed, old-fashioned, double box stove, be-
aring the legend "CARROX" on each
cannon. That old stove was cast at the
Carrox Works, upon a stream of that
name, in Sterlingshire, which was
founded by Dr. John Roebuck, the
grand father of the present talented
radical member of Parliament for Shef-
field Arthur Roebuck.

It was at the Carrox Iron Works, in
the year 1759, that Dr. John Roebuck
invented and applied the means of
blasting with stone coal, consisting of
strong blowing cylinders worked by
water. Dr. Roebuck produced mallea-
ble cast iron in 1762, and Henry Cost,
twenty years after stole the invention.
Dr. Roebuck was at one time a joint
partner with Watt, in his steam im-
provements. Dr. Roebuck was a prac-
ticing physician at Birmingham, but his
chemical and mechanical talent com-
bined induced him to sink the Doctor
in the manufacturer. Michigan has,
perhaps, one of the earliest evidences
of his skill and success. The facts
which we have stated have been famil-
iar to us for some time, but the details
with regard to Dr. Roebuck we gather
from the London Quarterly Review, for
July, reprinted by L. Scott & Co., from
the foreign edition, and combined them
with fact of the stove.

The particulars in respect to the
Carrox Works, are taken from the ar-
ticle on Iron Bridges—Lansing Repub-
lican.

GRATEFUL.—A late number of the
Washington Union publishes a twelve
column Government advertisement,
and says, "it is certainly a good thing
to be a Democrat in these days."

OVERWHELMING DISCLOSURES.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The Democrats made the State Debt—
The Democrats continued making
the State Debt—The Democrats never
ceased making the State Debt—The
Republicans diminished the State
Debt—The Republicans disbursed
the Surplus Funds for Public Ob-
jects—Comparison of Payments and
Expenditures—Comparison of Tax-
ation—All sustained by the Record.

Some of our readers may have for-
gotten the details of the Report of the
majority of the Committee—of which
Mr. Kanter was the tail—appointed by
the Legislature of 1858, to investigate
the condition of our State finances and
the causes of our present State indebt-
edness, which was adopted by the Leg-
islature. As the facts in that Report
are of the greatest interest and impor-
tance to the people of this State, and
as the Report is too long to reproduce
in full, we ask our readers to remem-
ber also that every statement made is
amply confirmed by OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

1st. That during the first three years
of Democratic rule in this State, Bonded
liabilities were created to the amount
of \$5,400,000.

2d. That after deducting from the
whole amount of State Bonds issued,
the amount not received in consequence
of the failure of the parties in whose
hands they were placed—there still re-
mained outstanding liabilities acknowl-
edged by the State, on the first of
January, 1843,

the sum of \$3,535,334 24

2d. That in addition to the above, the
amount of the proceeds of 500,000 acres
of land were expended during the
same time, which at 10s per acre is
making a total expenditure for 7 years

of \$4,100,534 24

To which add the amount of State
tax assessed from the year 1838 to
1844 inclusive, - - - 471,407 37

And we have a total of \$4,631,791 54

not counting interest expended during
the first seven years of Democratic rule
in Michigan.

4th. That for this enormous expendi-
ture all these faithful servants had to
show was, the Southern and Central
Railroads sold for \$2,500,000, and the
small amount expended upon the Peni-
tentiary up to that time.

5th. Deducting the amounts due by
the Railroads from the whole expendi-
ture for seven years leaves the sum of
\$2,131,791 54, or an annual average of
\$304,541 54, as actually sunk and used
for the current expenses of Govern-
ment—and that upon a population of
about 200,000, or a little over \$1.50 per
year for each man, woman and child in
the State.

6th. That on the first of January,
1843, the acknowledged liabilities of
the State were \$3,535,334 24.

That the amount received for Rail-
roads from that time to 1848 was \$2,125,000 00

State tax for same period - - - 476,790 19

Add amount received from the several
Trust Funds to January, 1848 - - - 248,290 05

Making a total of \$2,719,980 24

received during this period of five
years; and notwithstanding these large
receipts, we find that on the first day
of January, 1848, the State still owed on
its foreign or bonded debt \$2,290,768
51, and to its Trust Funds \$210,290 05,
making a total indebtedness January
1st, 1848, \$2,501,058 56, showing that
\$2,471,790 10, received from sale of
Railroad and State Taxes had been used;
and the State debt reduced only
\$299,268 48.

7th. From the year 1848 to 1854 in-
clusive, the receipts into the Treasury
from all sources were \$3,416,887 53,
and that although no public works
were in progress which required an
expenditure of money, except a small
sum for the Normal School and Peni-
tentiary, yet the bonded State debt was
during that period increased as follows:

In 1854, Auditor General Swegles,
in his report dated Nov. 30th, of this
year, gives as the total funded and fun-
dable debt of the State the sum of

\$2,581,545 70

of which \$2,501,058 56, is the
Auditor General D. V. Bell, in his
report dated Dec. 1st, 1847, gives as
the total debt of the State for which
she is liable without contingency - - - 2,290,768 51

Which figures show an actual in-
crease of the State indebtedness from
1847 to 1854, under Democratic Ad-
ministration of \$290,777 19

Add to this the increased liability to
the Trust Funds for the same period,
as follows:

TRUST FUND, OR DOMESTIC DEBT.
Dec. 1, 1848, Auditor General John
J. Adams reported that the sum from
Trust Funds by the State amounted to

Dec. 31, 1854, Auditor General Swegles
reported the amount due the Trust
Fund - - - 248,290 05

Thus showing that Democratic Ad-
ministration had run the State in debt
to Trust Funds, in seven years, the
sum of - - - 411,884 69

And we have a total increase of \$692,
662 88 during the short period of seven
years of Democratic rule, notwithstanding
that during the same time they
received the large sum of \$3,416,887
53, and were making no works of sub-
stantial improvement.

8th. That this immense increased
indebtedness was caused by borrowing
from the Trust Funds the sum of \$411,
884 69, and withholding the payment
of interest upon the outstanding bonds
of the State, and that during this whole
time they held an average balance in
the Treasury, of \$183,873 78, on which
they paid interest to the State for the
whole period only, the sum of \$1,553
80, being less than one fourth of one
per cent. for the average time.

Official Statement of Expenditure for
Interest on Adjusted part-paid bonds,
exhibiting a Contrast of the pay-

ments made in three years of Republi-
can, with three years of Democratic
rule:

	Paid by Democrats.	Paid by Republicans.
1852	\$15,133 29	\$355
1853	19,773 19	1696
1854	20,474 02	1607
	\$55,380 50	\$2,512 52
Excess paid by Democrats in three years	\$52,867 98	\$2,512 52

9th. That during the three years of
Republican rule, the average balance in
the Treasury has been \$384,437 11, on
which interest has been paid to the
State, to the amount of \$61,484 55, be-
ing more than 17 per cent. on the aver-
age balance for the average time; and
that during the same three years the
State debt has been decreased as fol-
l